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FEBRUARY 26, 1890.



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AND NEW FARM.

Vol. XXVII. BALTIMORE, February 26, 1890. No. 9.

POULTRY
and
POULTRY KEEPING,
by
H. R. WALWORTH,
Editor of The Maryland Farmer.

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CHAPTER II.

LOCATION.

If you own a piece of land and wish to go into Poultry Keeping, you are located all right. Do not suppose that you must have any particular place, any particular situation, any particular surroundings, any particular kind of soil. The place you own is the right place.

If you do not own a piece of land, then

it will be well to discuss the subject as to the best place, surroundings, soil, lay of land, etc. It will be in view of this fact that the following items are given.

If you contemplate to make the poultry business a specialty and wish to secure the best location, several things must be considered.

It should not be too far from a city market, if you can have your choice. In some large towns a good market for spring chicks and eggs can be had; but it is necessarily limited. A goodly sized city can give the best surety of success, and you must in the end be able to reach such a market as this affords.

If not near such a city the means of transportation should be considered of prime importance. You should be on a direct line of railroad or steamboat communication, and you should have good wagon roads reaching your doorway.

On some accounts it is rather an advan-

tage to be removed a short distance from the rail track, and also from a great thoroughfare. Yet you must consider the labor of sending out your produce, personally arranging its sale, bringing in food and fixings, and all that pertains to the going and coming of yourself, your help and your family.

These things should have considerable weight in choosing a locality.

If you are directly on the railroad, or on a great thoroughfare, you are very apt to be infested by that class known as tramps. They follow the rail tracks persistently, night and day, and you can never tell when your poultry are safe. They also take naturally to largely travelled turnpikes and they are often aided in their depredations by local thieves who can so very readily place them upon the shoulders of a lurking vagabond tramp.

The general surroundings of the locality should also be considered. Its healthiness, or its opposite, so far as you and your family are concerned is no small matter. Not only your success with your poultry is here to be placed in the scale; but also the permanence of your home and the very happiness of your life.

An eye should be cast over the surrounding country also, that you may know whether the land around you is in any degree common property, or whether you may unwittingly trespass sometime upon your neighbor's cornfield or garden.

If you can secure a country place, not too public; but where the benefits of range for the poultry could be safely enjoyed, at short periods even, it would be desirable.

It is of course very manifest that if the poultry business could be connected with farming the matter would be greatly simplified; but we are not now treating the subject from this point of view. In another part of this work we shall give this connexion due attention.

Many wrong notions are entertained about the kind of land best suited for the poultry business. One is that a gravelly, barren lot is just the place upon which to rear poultry. Well that is the place if you cannot get a better one.

The ideal soil is a rich sandy loam. Land in the best condition for crops of any description. Land where you would delight to make a garden. Land wholly removed from coarse gravel or heavy clay. Not light sand by any means; but sandy loam, in which everything will flourish, including poultry.

On such land all that is most needed by the flock may be cultivated to their advantage. Let it have a limestone basis, if convenient.

The general lay of the land is more important even than its character as soil. It should slope gently but decidedly towards the south east. What is generally called a south easterly exposure.

Such land we all know has the best lay for all the purposes of agriculture; but poultry need to have for health and growth the first rays of the morning sun. They are very early risers and after their morning meal, in cold weather, they will gather in the sunshine in some cozy nook and show every sign of comfort and delight.

In midwinter everything is in favor of such a trend to the land, as will be seen hereafter.

The land needs protection always on the North and West for the best results, If sloping as suggested, it gets a good part of that protection from its nature. The higher portion shelters the flock below.

If not thus protected, woods on the north and west, at a safe distance so that vermin will not be too handy, are a good protection. The cold winds are the enemy to be guarded against in this way.

If these are not to be had then the protection should be arranged artificially, for

which a belt of evergreens, a very heavy hedge of some kind would be most desirable. This in addition to the rise of the land would improve the establishment as time might help you in the work.

Perfectly level land is not desirable. It should be inclined enough to allow of perfect drainage. No puddles should remain after a rain—no wet places from which the water only gradually soaks away.

If artificial drains are ever necessary on any land you chance to possess, and wish to use for poultry, they should be placed under ground and covered deeply, so that cultivation would not interfere with them.

But if care is taken in selecting your land in the first place it may be had just as is most desirable by you. It is not difficult to get such land as you will want.

It is desirable that a stream of pure spring water shall run through the land. No matter how small the stream may be, if it is perennial—if it does not dry up in the heat of summer.

Of course, water can be supplied to the flock in other ways—by hand, by horse power, by wind mill, by water ram. However, this will be unnecessary if a natural stream can be secured in choosing your locality.

Such a stream also provides a great part of the food-extras which poultry delight to capture; the early greens, the abundance of insects.

Most of all, however, it gives them water whenever they wish it and that of the best quality. How often they drink it will astonish the novice to observe.

If all other things are favorable and the greater portion of the desires are met, one other question should still be considered.

Are the natural enemies of poultry too abundant in the neighborhood?

These are principally dogs, cats, rats, hawks, weasels, skunks, foxes, with a few

less dangerous wild animals, birds and reptiles.

Dogs, cats and rats are decidedly the worst to contend against in thickly settled localities—while hawks, owls and crows sometimes do a great deal of damage to very young chicks, if the latter are neglected and exposed to their depredations.

It is well to have as few enemies of this character as possible to contend with, although they can be guarded against or destroyed if necessary.

From five to ten acres of land can be used to the best advantage in the prosecution of a business which shall gradually become of such proportions as to give a reasonably comfortable support to a family.

The poultry could be kept on much less land; but when the best results are to be secured it is hardly worth while to confine the area to the land actually occupied by houses and yards.

For The Maryland Farmer.

NITROGEN.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

Editor Maryland Farmer:

I have been asked by some of your readers whether I had changed my views regarding the value of purchased nitrogen as often furnished in the shape of blood, lungs, liver, old leather, etc. I have no hesitation in saying that I am more firmly convinced than ever that no farmer need spend one cent for nitrogen, especially since J. B. Lawes, Ville, Berthelot and our Atwater have so clearly proven that plants (some at least) find abundance of nitrogen from the unknown source, and as the first named has told over his signature that by turning under a crop of clover you will secure more nitrogen than twenty dollars will purchase per acre.

For twenty years I have never used a

pound except for experiments and I have seen the land improve from year to year, and at this time I have a field of 10 acres that has for the past eight years filled a good sized loft with the best of hay, and to my certain knowledge no nitrogen has been used on it since in my possession, now twenty four years. Previous to sowing in grass a fair crop of wheat was taken off in 82. The past season owing to the rain the crop had never been better, although mowed in 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88.

Thousands upon thousands of acres of just such land between Baltimore and the Potomac can be found and purchased almost at your own offer and can be improved and brought into the highest point of production without a dollar being spent for nitrogen or other expensive fertilizers.

In these counties abundance of green sand and shell marl can be obtained for the hauling, as vast deposits of it can be found at many points. Much of this marl is composed largely of disintegrated shells, (carbonate of lime) with some potash and phosphates, and in many cases acts like a charm, especially on land needing lime—which is always found in the soil as a carbonate.

This will explain why shell dust has been found to be a valuable addition to fertilizers. Thousands of tons of this dust are prepared in Baltimore and shipped to all parts of the country and the demand for it increases yearly.

In some of my experiments I have seen wonderful results from its use especially on grass and clover on one occasion; when I thought the grass on one field would be an utter failure the application of the dust alone showed the effect in a few days and the crop of hay proved a fine one. Yet to say it would prove a panacea for all land would not be justifiable, for I have heard of its failure.

This dust is furnished in bags for 8 dol-

lars a ton, and is as fine as flour. The reduction of the shells is done by two jets of steam under high pressure, striking the shells which immediately crumble to dust. In this condition the first rain carries it into the soil, and a solution in water is quickly obtained which reaches the roots, and meeting the organic acids the carbonic acid is set free which impregnates the soil.

All productive soils abound with carbonic acid and all know what a solvent this acid is for mineral matter, and all mineral matter must be in solution before entering the cells of plants, carbonate of lime has about fifty per cent of the acid, and when burnt or caustic lime is applied, through the well known fact of its great attraction for carbonic acid the lime soon passes to a carbonate; i. e. absorbs about its own weight of the acid.

Prof. Uhler president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences has explored many points of Maryland, and at a recent meeting of the society states that some deposits of this carbonite in Southern Maryland proved to be sixty feet in thickness. This fact along with the cheap lands should direct immigration to this portion of Maryland, made up entirely of the deposits of the old ocean where sea life abounded in olden times, before the wearing away of the mountains of the north, the debris of which mingling with the lime from the shells made these lands. He also found that much of this section belongs to the quaternary period instead of to the cretaceous as has been usually claimed for it.

Further explorations are to be made and will appear in the proceedings of the society and will be printed as the funds will permit. The recent legacies of A. S. Abell and Mr. Lehman are of great help to the society and hopes are entertained in the near future that the great resources of our State will be brought in view.

Baltimore, Md.

A. P. SHARP.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin and Gov. Luce, of Michigan.

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 AND
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Agriculture, Live Stock and Home Life.

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and for ten years the only one.

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ISSUED EVERY WEEK.

FARMERS IN OFFICE.

It is often taken for granted that farmers are not qualified to take and successfully fill high official positions in our country. It is thought generally that they politically should vote as professional politicians may dictate and pay all the taxes the same politicians may need for their success. It is time this was exploded. We are glad that we can point to one of the most progressive states, Wisconsin which has made more progress under the present Governor—a farmer—than in many years previously; and where all are disposed to do him honor. The same eulogy may be given to the farmer governor of Michigan, popular, of good executive ability and giving general satisfaction. All honor to

\$100,000,000.

In round numbers this is the amount which our government must pay in pensions to soldiers supposed to be unable to support themselves for the coming fiscal year.

Where does it all come from? From every one who purchases a nail, a pane of glass, a hammer or a saw; from every one who purchases a coat, a dress, a yard of carpet or a bit of cloth; from every one who purchases a plow, a harrow or any manufactured tool.

Who is purchasing these things?

A recent law is introduced to increase the pensions of those who get now \$72 a month to \$100 a month. Where is the poor struggling farmer who could not live on \$72 a month? but to keep him from starving and going naked, must have \$100 a month?

The millions of our countrymen should take note of these things and show these extravagant politicians under with their ballots.

POULTRY. The first number in March will be our Poultry number, for 1890. Our issue will be largely in excess of our regular edition and will reach those who are interested or becoming interested in the subject.

Advertisements in the Poultry interests will be a specialty. They will be inserted at \$1.00 an inch; and no advertisement will be accepted for less than 50c the single insertion.

We send this marked to you as an invitation to send us your advertisement for this poultry number.

GOOD BUTTER AND TOBACCO.

No one who uses tobacco in any form should have anything to do with the milk or cream.

No one whose clothes are filled with tobacco smoke or whose body is saturated with its fumes should be allowed in the dairy room.

Tobacco users are the great vitiators of milk and cream, butter and cheese. Gilt edged stock cannot possibly be the produce where this perfume is prevalent.

It is offensive to the senses to come in contact with anyone who has become so filled with the rankness of tobacco that the very chair in which he sits and the room in which he works or sleeps are polluted by it.

How then can milk and cream and their products—the most sensitive absorbers of odors—fail contamination?

BOOKS OF PETER HENDERSON.

Perhaps no books ever written were more practical than those of the late Peter Henderson. We can supply them to our subscribers post paid as follows:

	Cash.	Premiums for subscribers.
Gardening for Profit	\$2.00	4
Gardening for Pleasure	2.00	4
Practical Floriculture	1.50	3
How the Farm Pays	2.50	5
Garden and Farm Topics	1.00	2
New Hand Book of Plants and General Horticulture issued Feb. 1, 1890.	4.00	8



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine hastrade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Having made such arrangements that we can supply any of our readers with facilities for procuring homes, either in the city or in the country, we would ask that they make their wants known to us. The wide range over which this magazine extends will enable us to gather information from Maine to California, and to meet almost every case without cost to you.

TWO SHIPS.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Two girls in the kitchen of a plain, old-fashioned house were busy sewing, the elder rapidly running a machine, the younger trimming a straw hat with odds and ends of ribbons, which she tried in vain to coax into some appearance of freshness.

"How does it look, Mattie?" she asked anxiously, holding it off a little, and slowly turning it around.

Mattie looked up from her machine without stopping its quick motion, turned one comprehensive glance upon the hat and said, impulsively, "Like a last year's bird's nest."

"Oh, dear!" said Dolly, flushing all over her pretty, worried face, and tossing the poor little hat into the corner. "What is the use any way? We may as well give up and go to the poorhouse first as last."

"I'll never give up, first or last," said Mattie. "Somewhere and somehow I know there must be something better for us, and we are sure to find it sooner or later; but in the meantime I can't afford to waste any of my strength in pretending. Our clothes are old and shabby and dingy, and it's of no use trying to make them look anything else."

Dolly gave a sigh that touched Mattie's heart.

"Poor little Dolly! It's too bad for you; you're so sweet and pretty and patient. Just wait till my ship comes in,

"An' you shall hae siller,
An' wear a goold ring."

Dolly smiled faintly.

"That was what father always said when we wanted anything. I used to believe in that ship as much as I believed in next year, and sometimes I indulge myself in dreaming about it now, and fancying what it will bring us."

Mattie set the last stitches with lips compressed, and began folding the coarse shirts on which she was working into a compact pile.

"Are they finished?" asked Dolly.

"No; I'll sew on the buttons tonight; I'm going out to look for our ship."

Mattie put on a hat older and more openly ugly than Dolly's, and walked down the street with her firm, rapid tread. Once she turned to look back at the small, brown house that was the only inheritance her father had left to his wife and girls—a fortune that seemed indefinitely smaller now that the mother had gone also, after a protracted sickness that had consumed the last dollar from the sale of the orchard and garden. The coarse sewing, with which the girls managed to keep soul and body together, was certainly better than nothing, and was considered a respectable resource; but at best, it was working with starvation swinging a merciless lash over their heads.

She went where many a poor soul has gone with perplexities that seemed nobody's business—to the minister. No doubt in that penurious, poverty-stricken community the good man had perplexities of his own, but that only helped him to sympathize with other people, and few households held any secrets from him. The old housekeeper, knitting on the porch, welcomed Mattie kindly. The minister

was away; "gone to South Adams to 'tend a funeral," but she was looking for him every minute.

Mattie went to the study, and turned wearily from the rows of solemn old books to find refreshment in the papers upon the table that seemed so much more modern and human. There was a story that looked tempting with its spicy bits of conversation, but this was Chapter XX.

Then there was a sermon, an exposition of the Sunday-school lesson, letters from a traveller, answers to miscellaneous queries, household hints and economies, at which Mattie smiled grimly, with the feeling that she could open some depths of experience in that line herself, and at last a letter from a woman addressed to the editor complaining that the world was out of joint and in need of regulating.

"So it is," thought Mattie, nodding assent as heartily as if the writer had been sitting there in the leather-cover chair opposite her. As she read, her dark face flushed, and her breath came more rapidly.

Why, here was a woman in desperate need of help, and here was she, asking only the chance to help her, and they were but 20 miles apart.

But then, perhaps, the letter was just made up, and put in the paper; perhaps there was no Mrs. E. L. Howe; and at the thought Mattie threw down the paper and went to meet the minister, who was coming in at the gate. He smiled at her impatience, and seated himself very amiably to read the letter which would never have attracted his notice. He smiled again when he looked up at her, and quite agreed with her that the writer was probably a fiction of somebody's brain, created to make forcible the undoubted truth that there were scores of women, with beautiful homes, whose wealth brought them nothing but bondage, because of the impossibility of obtaining the

help of intelligent, dependable, care-taking servants; while there was a great multitude of women in need of homes, and driven to all manner of miserable makeshifts for a mere livelihood, who might, if they would, supply just this service, with mutual satisfaction and benefit. The problem was to bring them together.

"But if the letter were genuine, my child," asked the minister, "what then?"

"Then," said Mattie, promptly, "I would write to the woman, and ask her to let me try. I should like nothing better than to be her housekeeper. I delight in housekeeping; I'm a born cook, and Dolly would be perfectly happy with two babies to cuddle and sew for."

The minister looked at her doubtfully.

"I suspect it is only the rosy side of her work that this letter-writer describes; there must be a good many disagreeable things about the position of cook or nursery-maid."

"There are many disagreeable things about our present position," began Mattie, but stopped abruptly.

Not even to the minister would she have owned that they were actually pinched sometimes for suitable food.

"Do you think," she asked hesitatingly, "there would be any impropriety in my writing to this lady to inquire?"

"Not in the least; I will forward your letter with a line to the editor. Why not write here?" he continued.

And with the promptness of desperation Mattie seized the venerable goosequill, with which alone the minister thought it possible to write his sermons, and penned upon a great, square sheet a brief, ladylike letter. The minister's indorsement was also brief, to the effect that the writer was a sensible, practical, Christian girl, tolerably well educated, and would, in his estimation, be a benediction in a family such as that described in the communication signed

Mrs. E. L. Howe. While he thought it more than probable that the case was a fictitious one, he felt sure that there were multitudes of women similarly situated, and the editor would be doing a good Christian work if he would put this young woman in communication with some one of them.

(To be continued next week.)

ELECTRIC BELT FREE.

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde, Pres. of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Pat. 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, &c. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write them to-day.

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Our Catalogues for 1890 of everything pertaining to the PLANT SEED and NURSERY BUSINESS.

Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants, is now ready, free to applicants.

CATALOGUE OF ROSES.

All the novelties as well as standard sorts well grown pot plants, cheap.

CATALOGUE OF ORCHIDS.

Cool, Intermediate and Tropical Orchids. An immense stock of well established plants.

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

Seeds of the finest strain with all novelties of value among flowers and vegetables.

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

All the standard fruits, Pears, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Standard and Dwarf Grape Vines, Small Fruits, New Fruits, &c.

Ornamental Trees, Evergreens &c., Catalogue of Fruit trees, Roses, Seeds and Orchids free.

JOHN SAUL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A MODEL PIG SHED.

An Austrian stock grower has erected a pig shed which cannot easily be beaten for cheapness and practical usefulness. It is a model, not in the sense of being complete regardless of expense, but in being the best arrangement of easily available materials. In the middle of the pig paddock the shed stands, and it provides a shelter from any wind as well as the shade of a roof. A number of fencing posts are put in, and a wall plate is fixed upon them. Rafters of the local bullocke saplings support a roof of bark, and in this arrangement we have a cheap roof which is within the reach of any selector. A wall three feet six inches high, made of hardwood boards, is run along and across the shed under the roof. This forms a "T" shaped wall shelter, which protects from any wind, the pigs choosing the lee side according to the way of the wind. Such "models" are wanted instead of expensive erections which cannot be imitated by the practical farmer.

From the *Herald of Faith*, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887.

Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the *Herald of Faith* would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbraun, 1915 Papin street, and to police officer Meidenger, at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and remembering how much money is spent for quinine, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into general use.

Fruit in storage requires care and frequent inspection. In cold storage try to keep the temperature between 35 and 40 degs. Remove specimens showing signs of decay from cellar or fruit house as soon as the blemish is discovered. Market fruit whenever in best conditions, or when the demand is good.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

UNSURPASSED SERVICE.

The Burlington Route is the only railroad running handsomely equipped through trains from Chicago, St Louis and Peoria to all principal points Northwest, West and Southwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of any ticket agent of its own or connecting lines.

Look Here, Friend, Are you Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night-sweats or any form of consumption! If so send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of *Floraplexion*, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

Wintering Fuchsias.

Fuchsias may be wintered very well in a dark cellar, if it is dry, so that the plants do not mold. Late in the fall withhold water gradually until the leaves drop off, then put them away in this dormant condition, bringing out again in March or as early as is feasible.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking

Brown's Iron Bitters. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

STRAW FOR SHEEP.

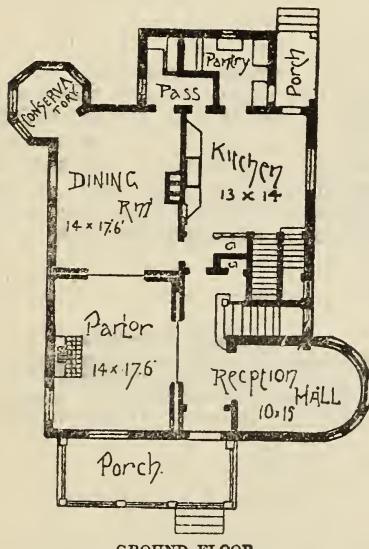
Dr. G. C. Caldwell's estimation of the value of oat straw at 77 per cent. of that of average meadow hay and wheatstraw at 70 per cent. furnishes an answer to the question, Why is it that sheep winter well on straw? An authority in such matters explains that as straw is usually fed more freely than hay, the animals make up in quantity what it lacks in quality. Besides cheapness, straw has also this to recommend it: That hay tends to constipation of the bowels and straw does not. Animals free from constipation do better on the same amount

of food than those afflicted with that malady. By noticing the difference in the consistency of the droppings of straw fed and hay fed sheep one can readily tell that straw keeps the bowels in better condition, and while sheep so fed do well, it is evident that straw is the preferable sheep fodder. In this way wintering sheep is reduced to a minimum.

A COMPACT PLAN.

A House of Small Area Which Will Be of General Interest.

L. H. Gibson's book, "Fifty Convenient Houses" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York), contains many things of special interest to intending house builders. Here is a description with floor plans of a very compact, convenient house. The body of the structure is to be 30x34½ feet. There are eight available rooms besides the bathroom and the attic.



GROUND FLOOR.

On the first floor, as we enter, there is a reception or sitting hall, which is so common in the more modern arrangements of dwellings. This reception hall may be separated from the passage by curtains or portieres or sliding doors, in which event the opening from the room into the passage would have to be a little narrower than that shown in the drawings.

This room would present an attractive feature. The windows in this part of the room could be placed about four feet from the floor, in which event book shelves could be arranged below them. The window in front goes to within seventeen inches of the floor.

Watches, seed sowers, garden plows, cultivators, washing machines, wringers, sewing machines, organs etc., given by Md. Farmer for subscribers.

Good Books For All!

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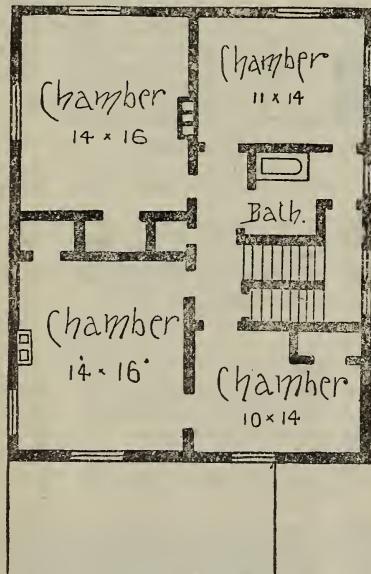
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The Maryland Farmer,

Under the stairway, and leading from this room, may be placed a very liberal closet, in which there should be a small window.

Leading from the passage is the stairway and two closets. The little passage in which one closet is placed is separated from the hall by a door. There is another door opening from this passage into the kitchen. Thus there are two doors between the kitchen and the front part of the house. This arrangement has in mind the isolation of the kitchen from the other rooms in a way to prevent the passage of the usual kitchen odors.

The stairways in this house are of the class known as combination stairways; while they are convenient and easy of construction, there is a certain amount of complication in their arrangement which makes them difficult of description so as to be understood by those not accustomed to examining floor plans. There is the stairway from the front hall to the floor above, and one from the kitchen to the landing of the front stairway. The landing of the front stairway and that from the kitchen stairway is in common; that is, it is the same.



For the purpose of making this understood, it may be well to say that one may go up the stairway from the front hall to the landing, some eight steps, and from thence down into the kitchen, or he can turn right face and go to the landing on the second floor. This part of the stairs is used coming up from the kitchen as well as from the front hall. However, the kitchen stairway is separated from the landing by a door. There is another door at the foot of this kitchen stairway.

In coming down stairs, one may turn to the right, open a door and go down into the

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Maryland Farmer, Baltimore.

kitchen; or, he may turn to the left and go down the front stairway into the hall. By this plan everything is concentrated, and without the serious drawbacks which extra cost or a smaller number of rooms would imply to those who have only a little over \$2,000 to spend for a house without appurtenances. The head room for the stairway coming up from the kitchen is secured under the bath tub in the bathroom immediately above.

The cellar stairway is clearly indicated as going down parallel to the kitchen stairs and under the front stairs. The cellar in this house should be under the kitchen, stairways and the reception hall—that is, it would occupy all of one side of the house.

The parlor is 14x17½ feet in size. It is connected with a hall by wide sliding doors, so that about one-half of this side of the room may be open. The grate opposite the sliding doors in the parlor would present a very beautiful view from the hall and stairway.

Our dining room has an independent connection with the front hall, so that we do not have to go through the parlor or the sitting room to reach it.

The doors leading from the passage into the dining room and kitchen should be hung on double swinging hinges.

The windows in this kitchen should be placed about three feet from the floor, so that tables may be placed under them. There is a place for a gas stove between the two windows, or even under them if desirable. The porch at the rear of the kitchen may be inclosed with lattice work, or, what is better, coarse louvered slats, like those of a shutter.

The door which leads from the porch into the pantry is a small one, placed above the ice chest, and is for the use of the iceman.

The arrangement of rooms up stairs will be readily understood. Leading out of the hall is a store closet for bedding, etc. It is located so as to be accessible from all rooms. From the front end of the hall a door leads into the stair passage to the attic.

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Colts are often fed nothing but hay through the winter, and sometimes that of poor quality. This is poor policy, and the result is the colt's growth is nearly stopped, and what little takes place is uneven. A correspondent in The New York Tribune states the matter correctly when he says that the medium sized colt should be fed for the first two or three months after weaning time one quart of oats mixed with the same quantity of wheat bran and a gill of oilmeal morn-

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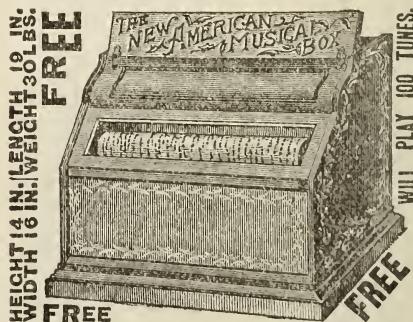
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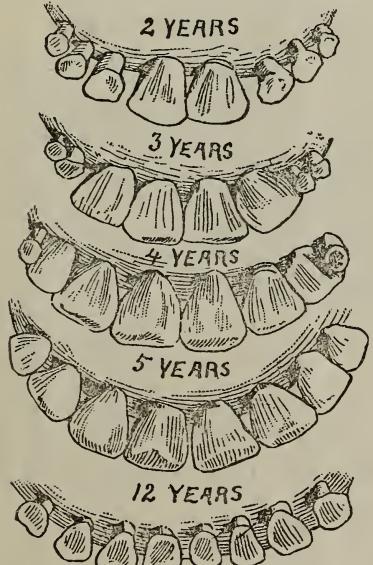
To introduce them, one in every County or Town furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it. Borden Music Box Co., 7 Murray St., N. Y.

ing and night. The bran, aside from being nutritious, tends to keep the colt free from worms, while the oats are excellent to make superior muscle and form a good quality of bones. The oilmeal aids digestion and keeps the bowels in order.

As the winter advances this ration may be gradually increased to one-half more, or perhaps be doubled by March or April. The stable of the colt should have an earth floor, as standing on boards or any hard substance is injurious to the feet and ankles, they having not yet become solid and firm, and it often engenders ringbone. He ought to be turned out into a dry yard every pleasant day for exercise; this is absolutely necessary to secure a good, even growth of bone and muscle.

THE AGE OF A HORSE.

An expert horseman, who has carefully studied the mouths of horses at different ages, can judge pretty accurately how old any animal is, at least up to a certain age. To make it possible for ordinary observers to make an approximate guess, Medical Classics furnishes the chart here given, with explanations as follows:



AGE OF A HORSE AS INDICATED BY THE TEETH.

The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their

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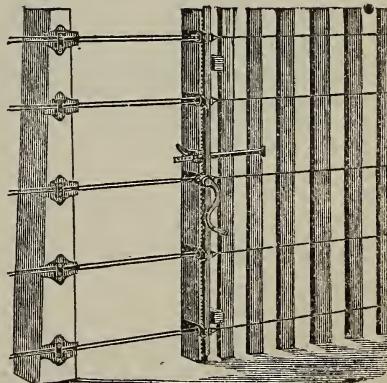
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appearance the colt is 12 days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be about 28 days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is 8 months old, and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the age of a year. The 2-year-old has the kernel, the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown, ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front of teeth are shifted, and when 3 years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nippers.

At 5 years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tusks, which mares rarely do. Before the age of 6 is arrived at the tusk is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tusk itself becoming more rounded and blunt), and at 6 the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the center of the tooth. The tusks have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

At 7 years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four center nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares; but the black still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is 8 years old. As he gets on past 7, the bridle teeth begin to wear away. At 8 the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers, and begins to decrease in the middle nippers. It is now said to be "past mark of mouth." There are indications, however, after this age which will enable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none that can be relied upon by observers. As horses become advanced in years the gums shrink away and the teeth exhibit a long and narrow appearance; they lean more forward and assume an arched shape. (See illustration.)

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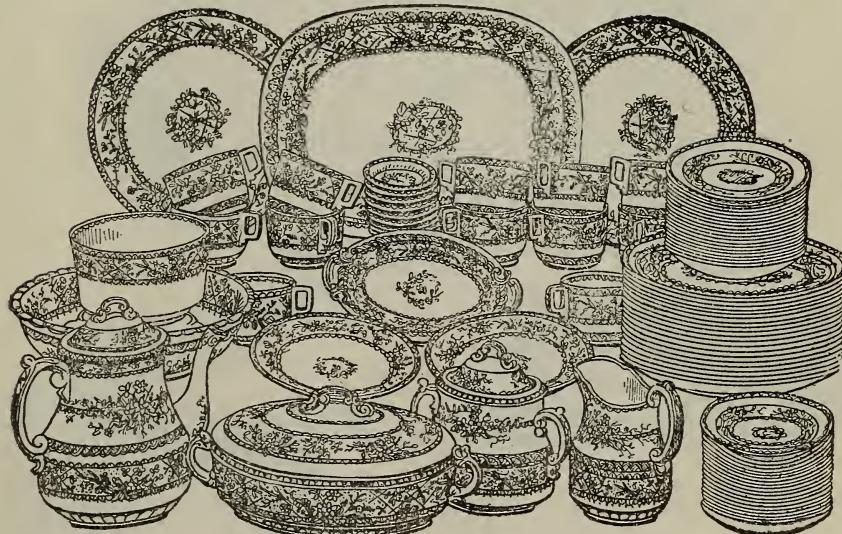
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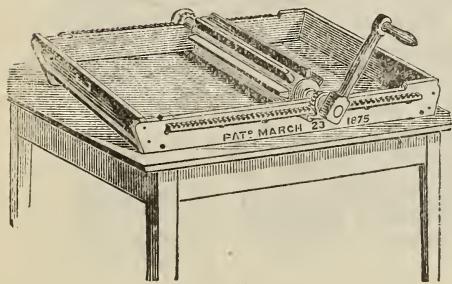
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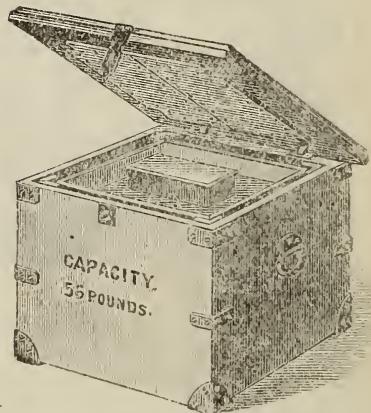
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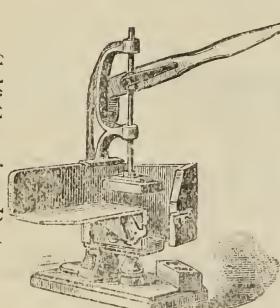


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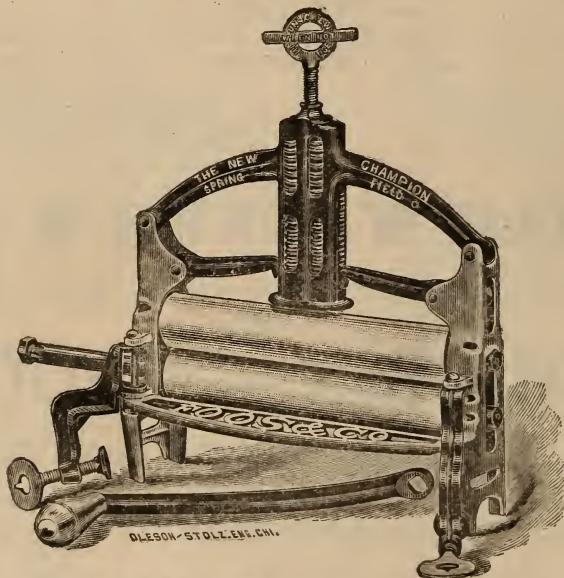
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